

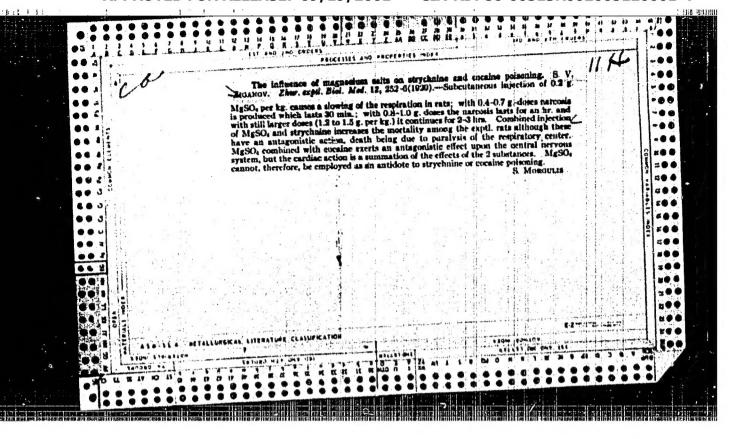
IMTANITOV, I.M.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, V.V.; ZIGAMOV, N.P.; STREL'TSOVA, M.B.

Instrument for prolonged measurement of the intensity of an atmospheric electrical field in complex meteorological conditions. Isv.AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.9:1121-1127 S '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

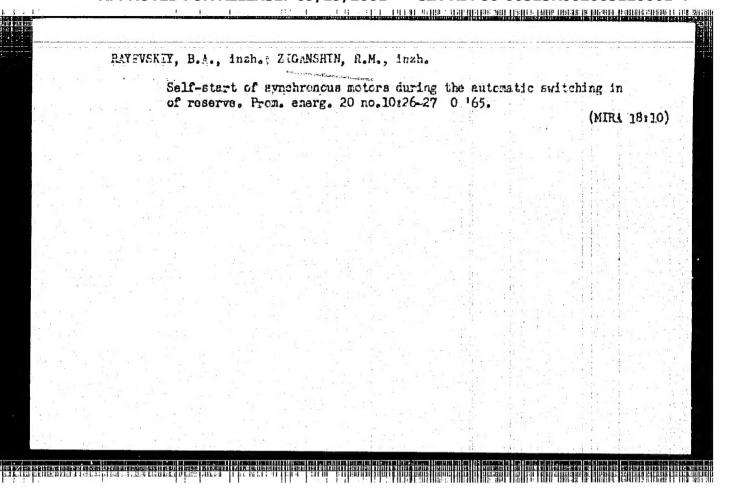
1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya imeni A.I. Vosykova.

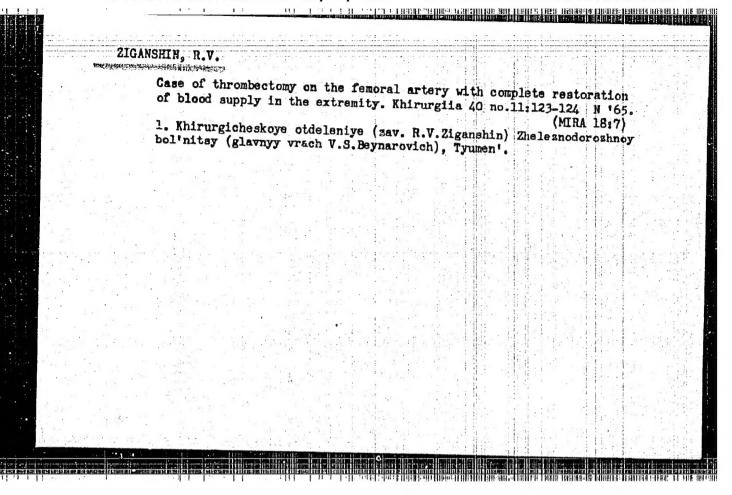
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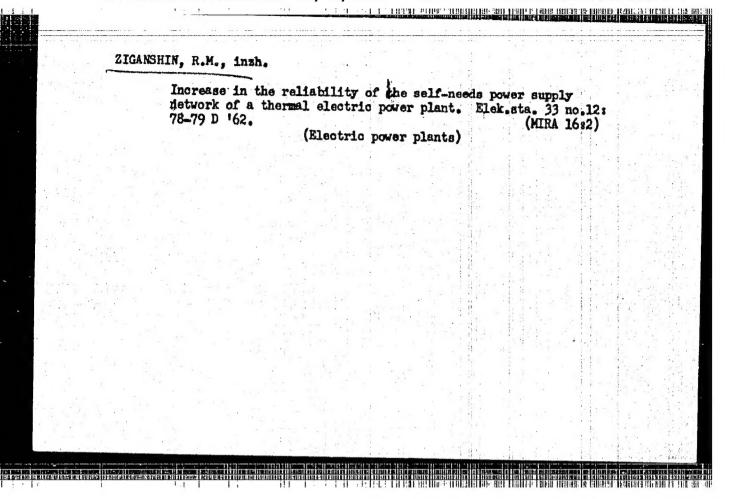


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ZIGANSHCHIN, A. A.

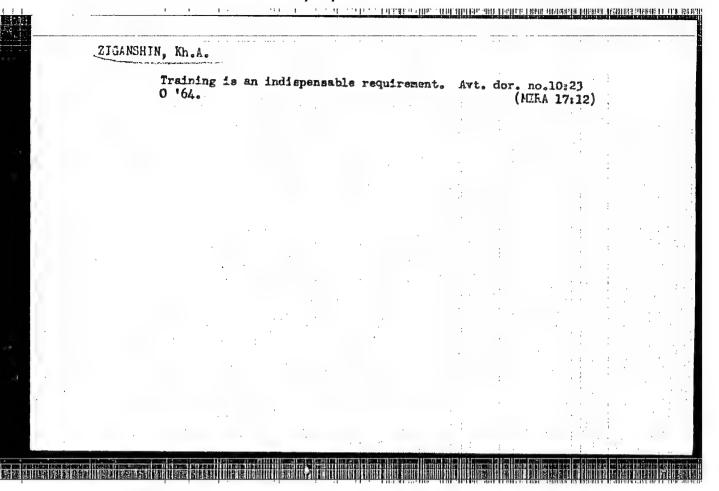
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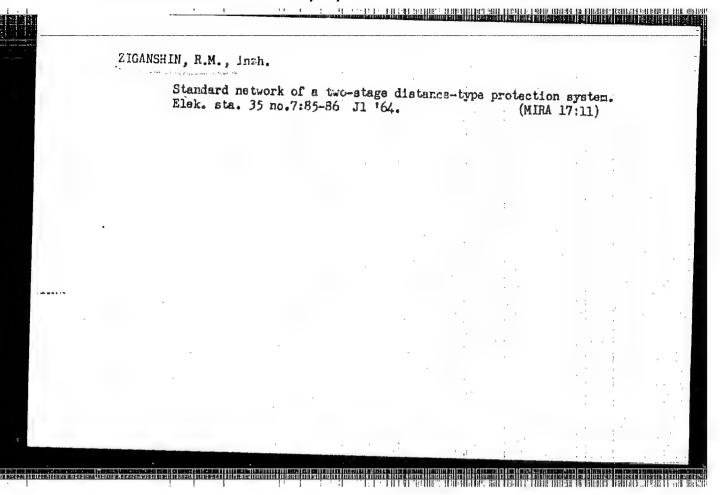
Dissertation: "Peculiarities in Agricultural Technology of Pea in the Tartar ASSR." 14/3/50

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fertilizers, Agricultural Technology and Soil Science

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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R002065120001-4 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Digestion.

Abs Jour

: Rof Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60482

Author

: Ziganshina, F. Sh.

Inst

: Kazan Votorinary Institute

Title

: Role of Sympathetic Innervation in the Absorption Process

of the Small Intestine

Orig Pub

: Uch. zap. Kazansk. vot. in-ta, 1957, 65, 51-59

Abstract

: In dogs with isolated parts of the ilium and jejunum, according to Pavlov, a bilateral suprapleural novocain blockade of the splanchnic nerves and the sympathetic stoms significantly increased the absorption, in isolated parts, of a 2% solution of glucoso and 0.9% solution of NaCl. The increased absorption was not due to the increase in capacity of the intestinal loop as a result of

the lowered tone of the intestinal musculature with a

Card 1/2

ZIGANSHINA, V. S., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Evaluation of Banking and Non-banking Processes on the Fodzol-Turf Soils of Tatar XXX ASSR,"

Kazan', 1959, 17 pp (Stalingrad Agricultural Academy) (KL, 5-60, 128)

Country : USSR

Category: Soil Science. Tillage, Reclamation. Ercsion. A manifest of gains

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82141

Author Zignahing V.S. Inst

: Kazan Affiliate Academy of Sciences USSR Title

: The Question of Treatment of Turf-Podzalic Soils for

Orig Pub: Tr Kazensk. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol, n., 1956 (1957),

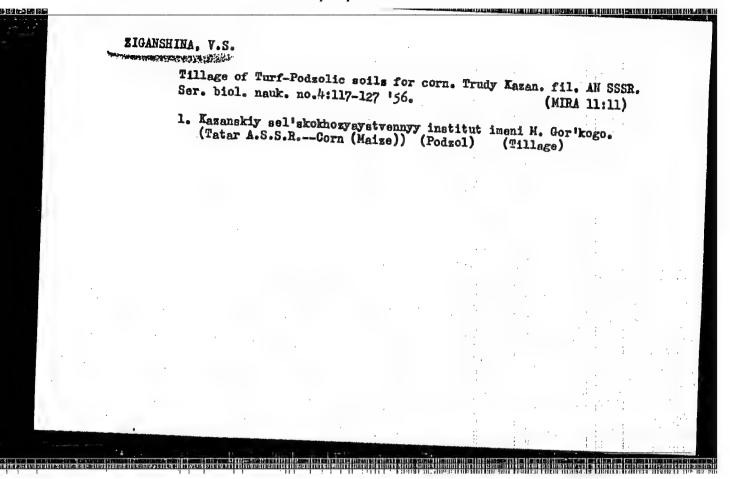
vyp. 4, 117-127,

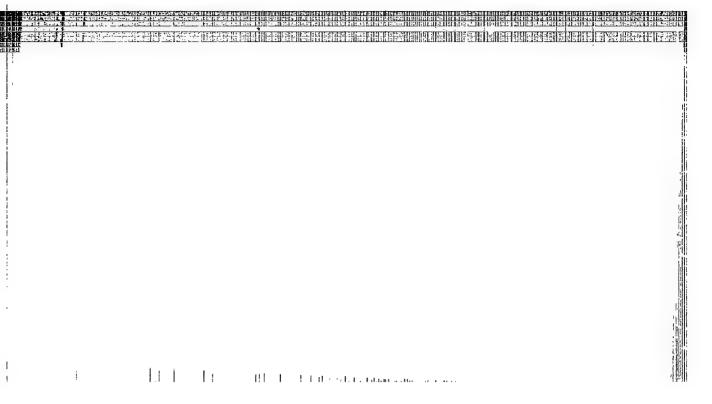
Abstract: In the experimental section of the Kazan Agricultural Institute annual experiments were conducted on the treatment of cultured turf podzolic soils for corn

according to the system of T.S. Mal'tsev, a threestage plowing with the plow invented by the academician V.P. Mcsolov (with pre-sowing disking and

State Total

Card : 1/2





ZIGARE, L. (Riga)

Research on changes of proteins in guinea pigs having experimental tuberculosis taking into account different nourishment factors.

Vestis Latv ak no.9:169-176 \*59. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Eksperimentalas medicinas instituts.

(Proteins) (Tuberculosis)

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S/194/61/000/012/068/097 D273/D303

AUTHOR:

Zigberman, D. I.

TITLE:

Coating thickness gauge

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 2, abstract 12E12 (V sb. Bumagodel. mashinostroyeniye, no. 9, M., - L., 1961, 184-186)

TEXT: The instrument is intended for measuring the thickness of anticorrosive coatings of NO (PE). The principle of its action is based on measurement of the capacitive resistance of a condenser in the form of an electrode probe, the body of the part, and the coating material as a dielectric. For a given coating and a determined size of electrode, the capacity depends only on the thickness of the coating; the high frequency current through this condenser is directly proportional to the capacity. The instrument is calibrated against a sample film made of the same material and of the same coating. The diameter of the probe is 28 mm, the frequency of the generator is 500 c/s. The generator consists of a

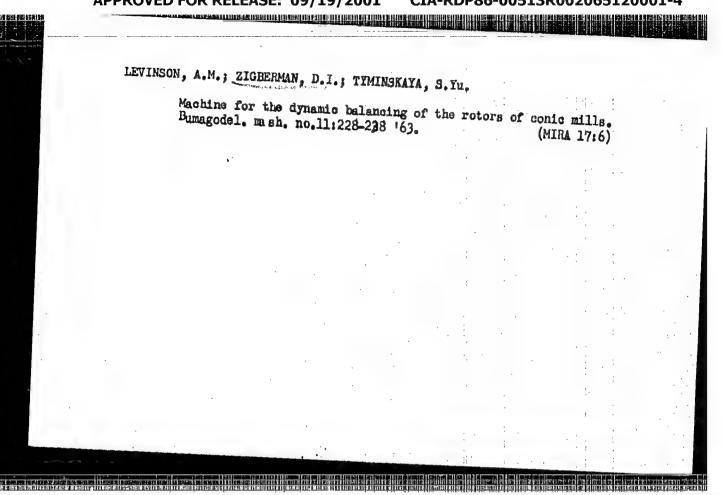
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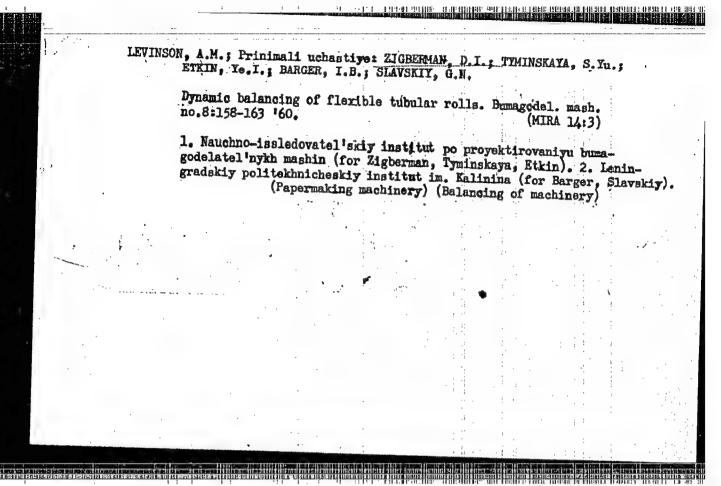
Coating thickness gauge

S/194/61/000/012/068/097

Junction transistor type NIE (PIYe). The instrument is fed from 4

translation. 7 KBC-0.5 (KBS-0.5). Abstractor's note: Complete





s/081/62/000/015/028 B168/B101

AUTHOR:

Zigberman, D. I.

A coat-thickness gage

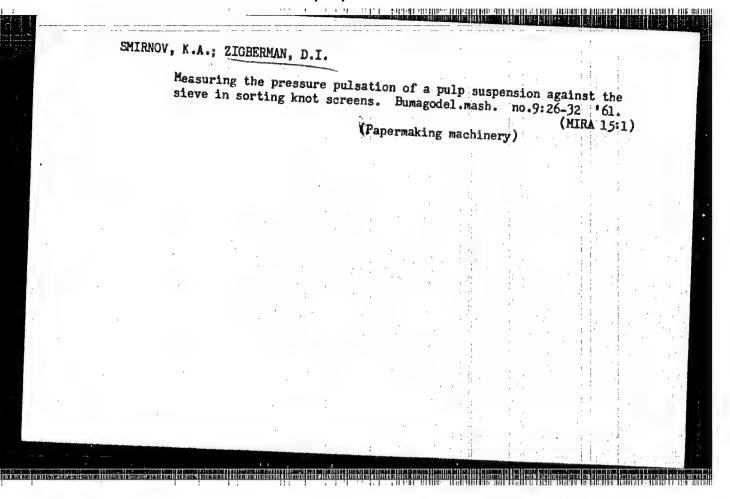
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy shurnal. Khimiya, no. 15, 1962, 267, abstract 15P219 (Sb. "Bumagodel. mashinostroyeniye", no. 9, 1. - L.,

1961, 184-186)

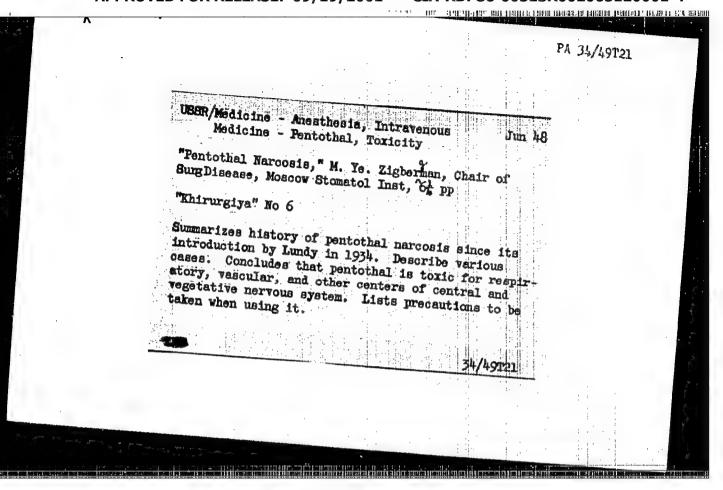
TEXT: A coat-thickness gage on the principle of the dielectric thickness gage has been developed. With this instrument it is possible to measure the thickness of a nonconductor coating on a surface of irregular geometrical form. The working principle of the instrument depends on measuring the capacitance of a condenser formed by a special feeler electrode and the body of the coated object. The material of the coating enters the condenser as a non-conductor. In order to take readings the instrument has to be calibrated against standard samples in the form of films of the same material as the coating. All parameters for the sections of the diagram are selected in dependence on the thickness and form of the coating and also on the given range of measurement. The instrument is

Card 1/2

New electric circuit of a balancing machine. Dumagodel. mash. no.8:164-167 '60. (Balancing of machinery)



Thickness gau	ge for co	atings.	Bumagode	l.mash.	no.9:18	4-186	<b>'</b> 61.
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ZIGBEROMAN, M. Ye.

Cand. Hed, Sci.

Dissertation: "New Mixture for Basis Narcosis."

21/11/50

Central Inst. for Advancement of Physicians

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Radio Physics. Reception of Radio Waves.

L-7

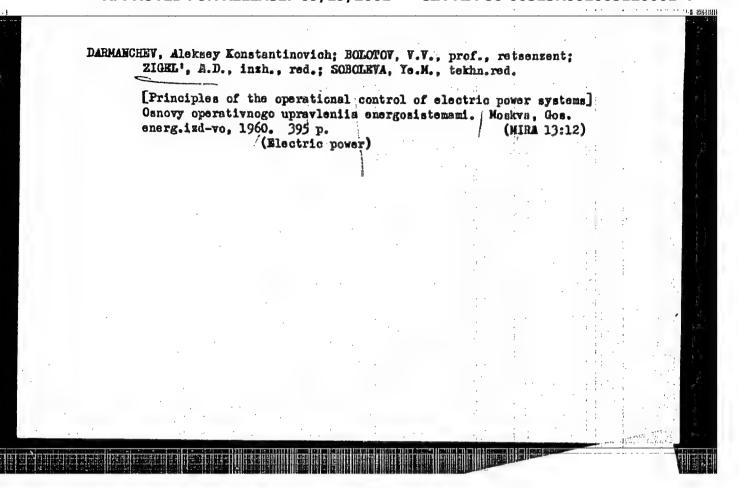
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 3, 1957, No 7341

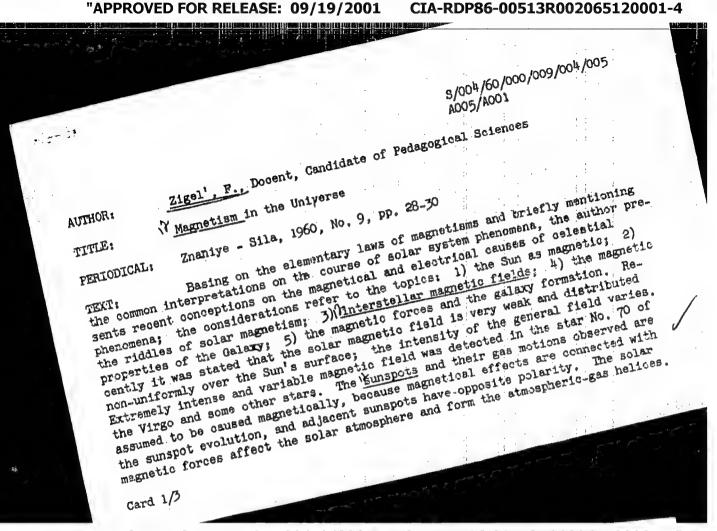
Author : Zigel!
Title : Type 6H31 Vacuum Tube as a Phase Detector

Orig Pub : Sdelovaci techn. 1954, 2, No 4, 115

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1 -53 -

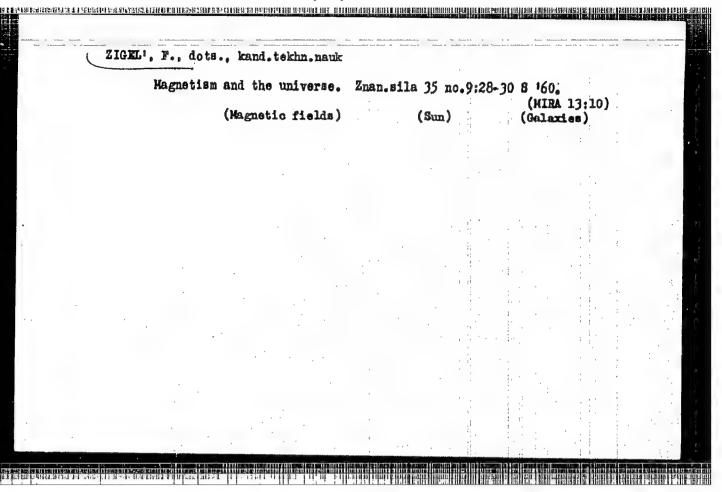


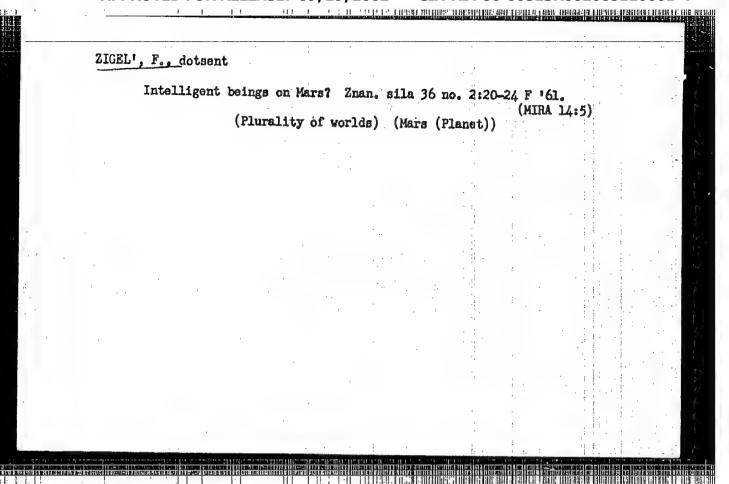


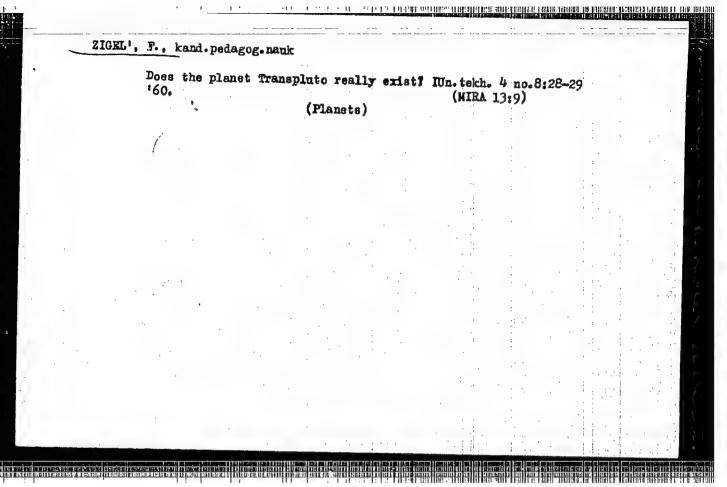
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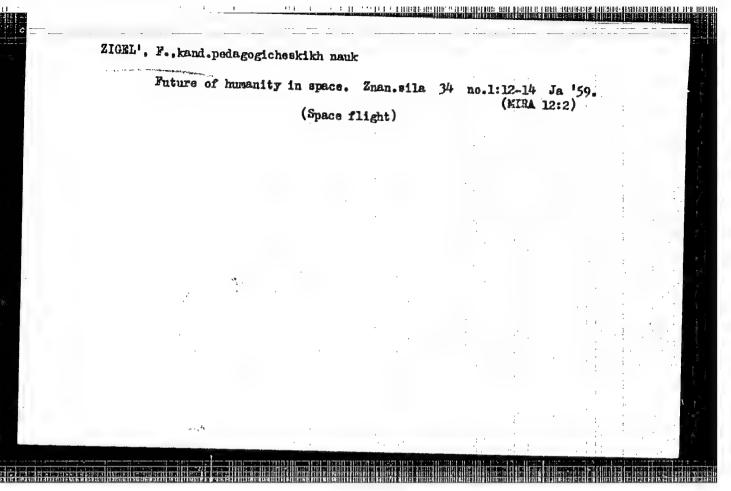
The solar prominences represent condensation aggregations along the magnetic. Magnetism in the Universe field force lines. Academician G.A. Shayn and his collaborator V.F. Case investigated in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory the cosmic gaseous nebulae and stated this obvious filamentary structure as in the Crab nebula or gaseous masses concentrated in the filaments of the "Gamak" nebula. Spectral investigations showed that the nebulae are moving and varying in cutline and arrangement. Shayn concluded that the nebula motion is explainable by the interstellar magnetic field effect. The interstellar gases concentrated in the nebulae represent superconductors of electric current. Because the galaxy consists of nebulae and interstellar gas, the light radiation of the stars ionizes the interstellar radium and causes its conductivity and the motion within itself. The currents give rise to the general magnetic field of the Galaxy, in which the gaseous clouds move chaqtically; an additional electric inductive current arises in the latter and causes the directed motion of gas. Shayn showed that the gaseous nebulae are drawn out mainly along the main equatorial galactic plane. S.B. Fikel new, an astronomer of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, has found out that the speed of the Sas media between the nebulae must amount to a few ter km/sec, when the intensity of the interstellar magnetic field is of the order of 10-2 cersied; therefore, the

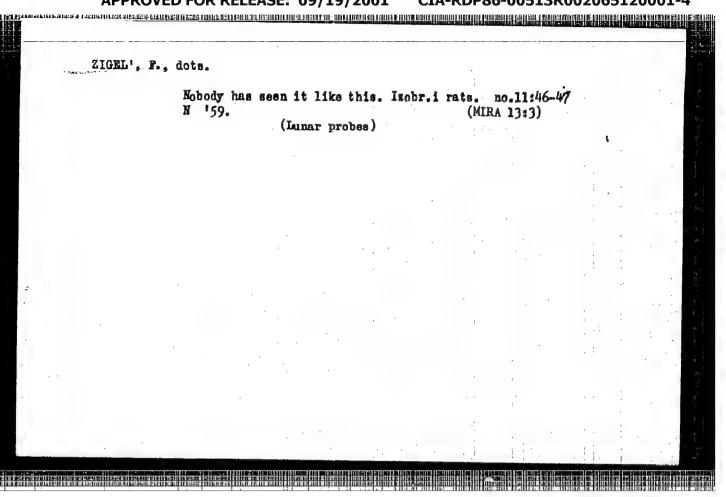
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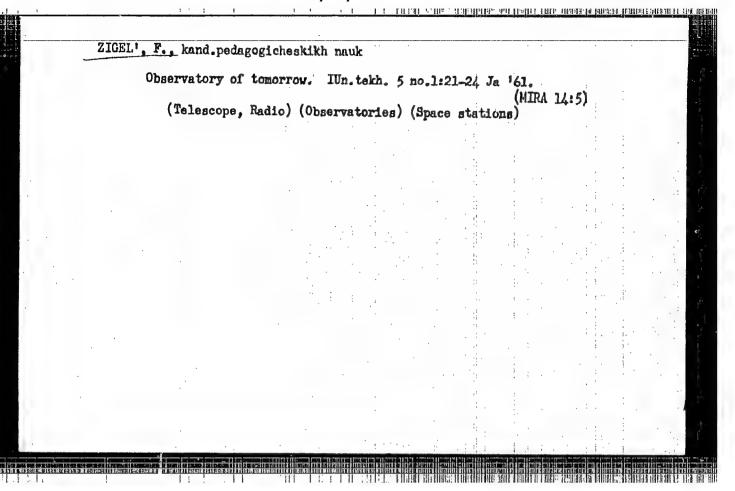










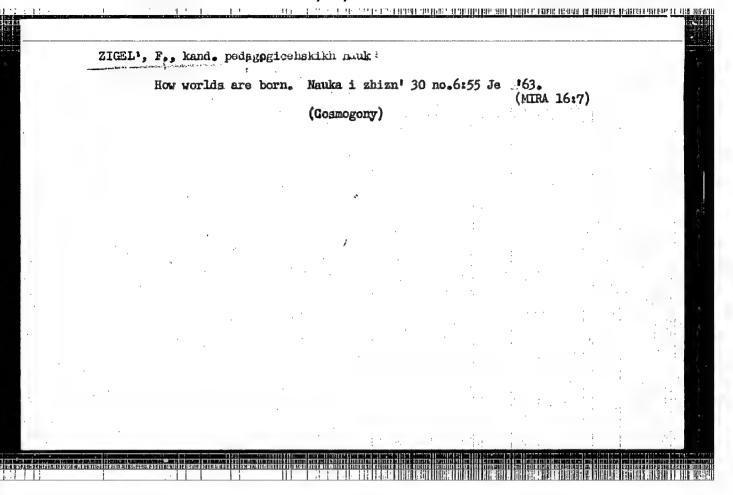


SHEVLYAKO7, Yu.A.; ZIGEL', F.S.

Torsion of a hollow cylinder with an aperture on the lateral surface,
Dop. AN URSR no.1:41-44 '54, (MLRA 8:4)

1. Dnipropetrovs'kiy derzhavniy universitet. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AN USSR G.N.Savinym.

(Elasticity)



ZIGEL', F. YU.

Instructions for observations of variable stars. Pod red. E. V. Kukarkina.

Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1948. 15 p.

ZISEL', F.YU.

Comets

Types of tails of some comets. Biul. VAGO. No. 10, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May, 1952 Unclassified

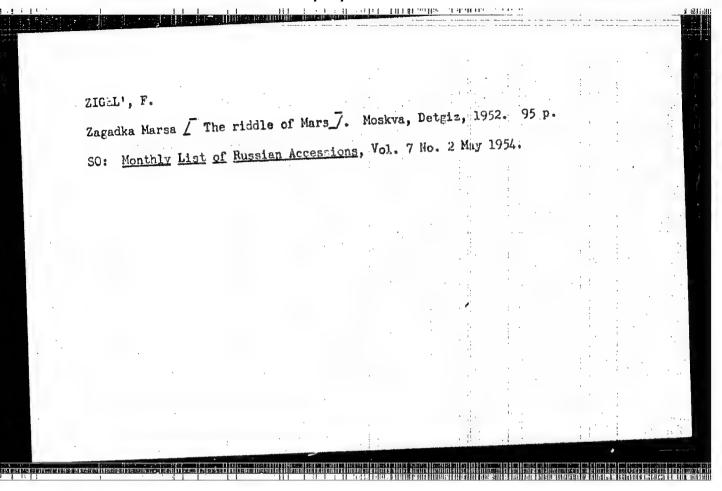
ZIGHL', Pelik: Yur'yevich; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; SAYCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Rockets investigate the moon] Rakety issledulut lunu. Moskva.
Ind-vo "Znanie," 1960. 31 p. (Ysesoluunce obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh snanii. Ser.9, Fizika 1 khivila, no.4)

(Lunar probes)

(Lunar probes)

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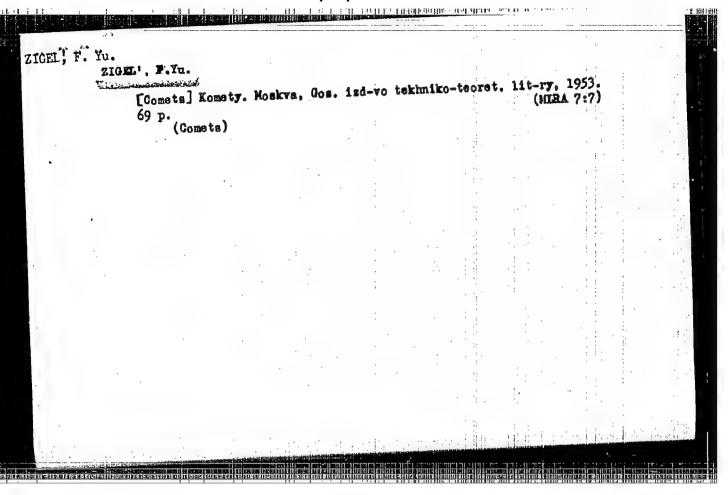


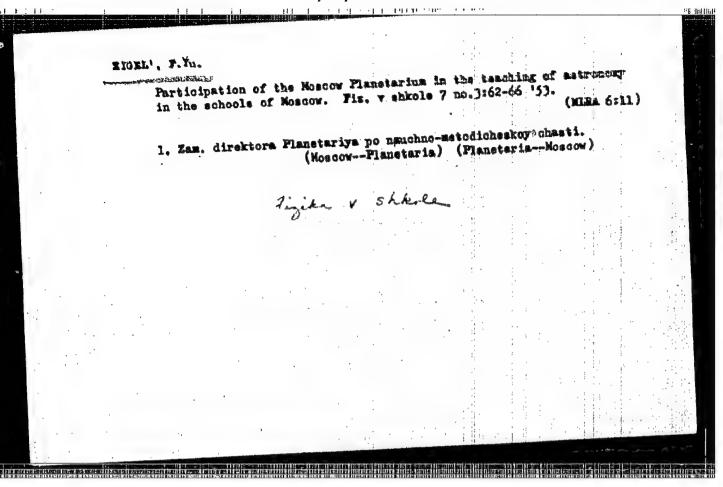
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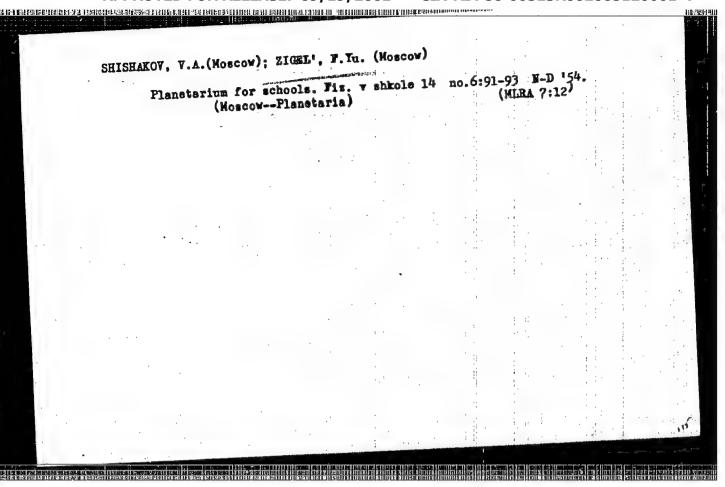
ZIGEL', F. YU.

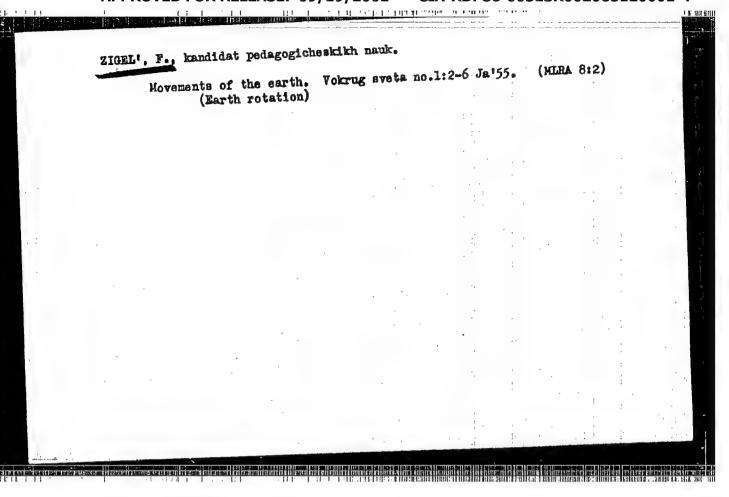
Dissertation: "Methods for Performing Certain Forms of Homework in Astronomy."

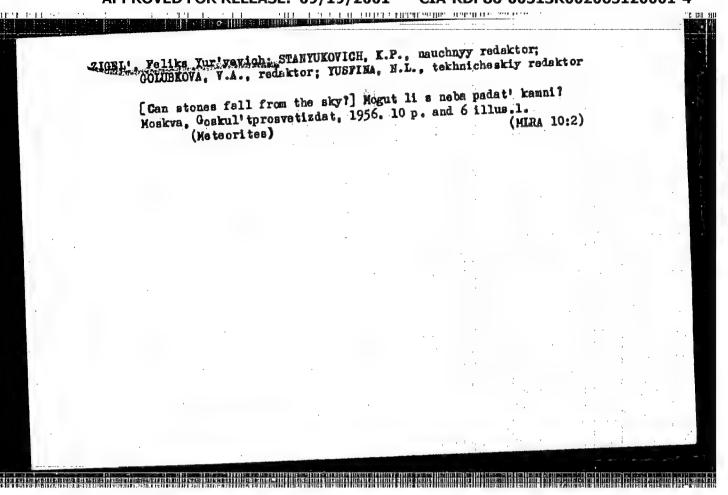
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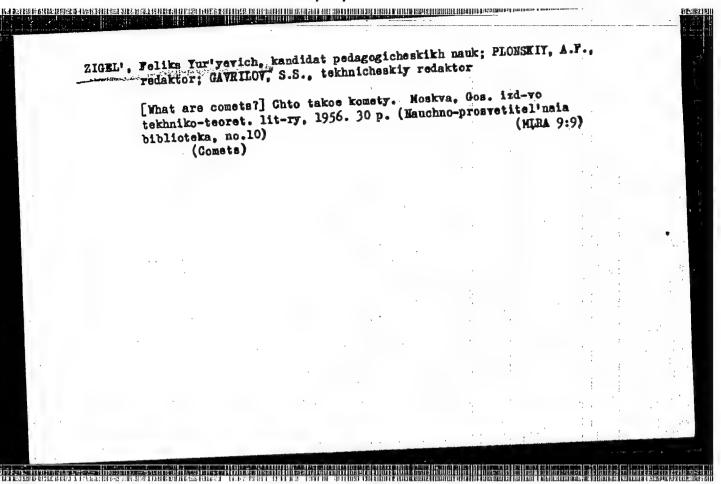


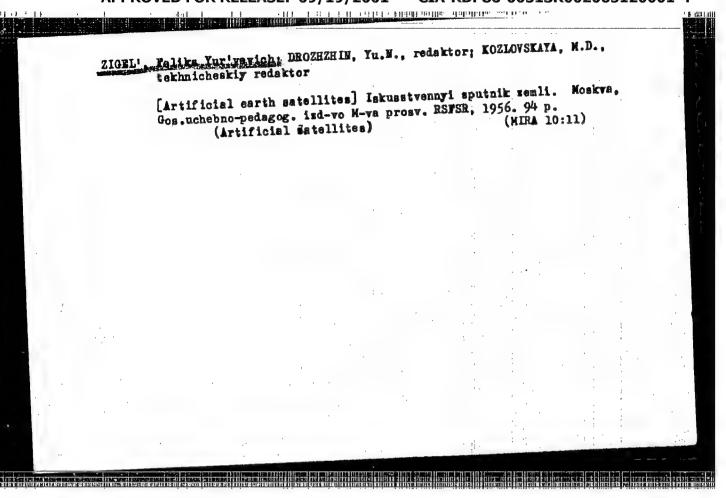


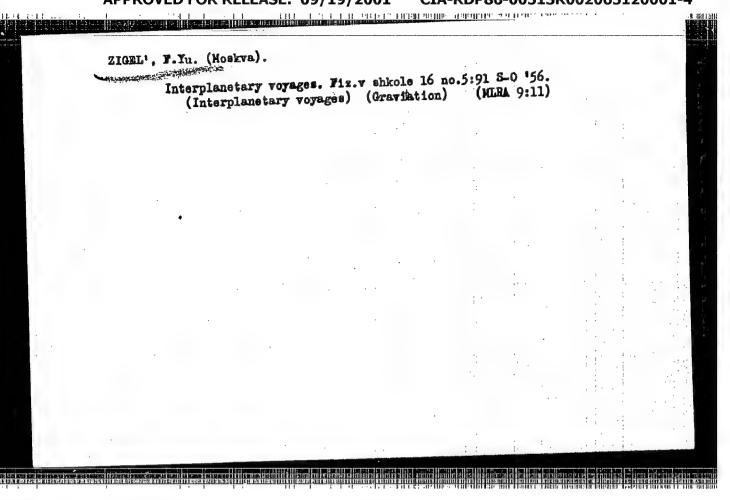


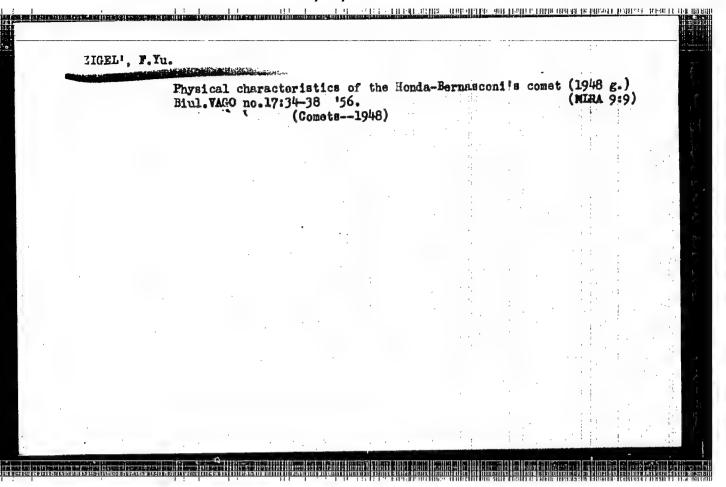


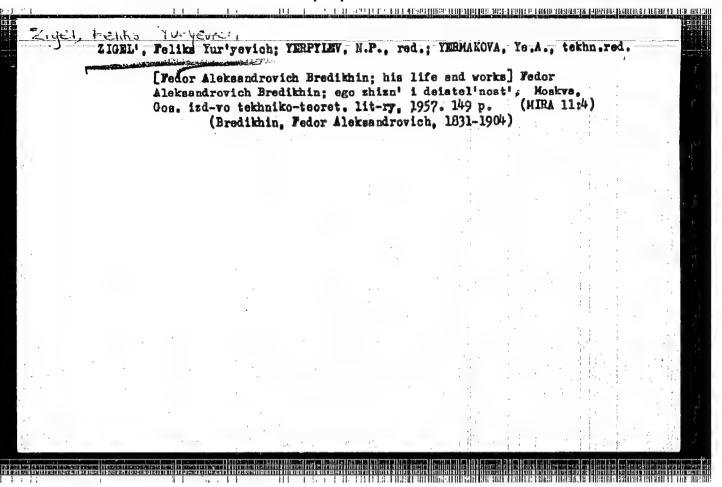












ZIGEL', F. Yu.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1840

3(1)

- . Vsesoyuznoye astronomo-geodezicheskoye obshchestvo
  - Astronomicheskiy kalendar; yezhegodnik. Peremennaya chast'; 1959 (Astronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Part; 1959) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1958. 370 p. 8,500 copies printed.
  - Ed.: I.Ye. Rakhlin; Tech. Ed.: S.N. Akhlamov; Editorial Board: P.I. Bakulin (Resp. ed.), S.G. Kulagin, A.G. Masevich, and
  - PURPOSE: This astronomical calendar is intended for specialists in astronomy, astrophysics, and geophysics.
  - COVERAGE: The book is divided into two parts. The first, based on data taken from the USSR Astronomical Yearbook for 1959, consists of ephemerides and accompanying text, compiled and written by the following specialists: S.G. Kulagin and L.D. Kovbasyuk of the GAGO (State Astronomical and Geodetical Society) - notes on ephemerides, the ephemerides of the Sun and Moon; M.M. Dogayev of the MOVAGO (Moscow Branch of the All-Union Astronomical and Geodetic Society) - text and maps of the visible trajectories of the planets, text and maps of eclipses, the physical coordinates Card 1/10

Astronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Par	rt; 1959	SOV/1840
TABLE OF CONTENTS:		-: .
From the Editors		5
PART I. EPHEMERIDES		· · · · · :
Explanations to the Ephemerides		.7
Ephemerides of the Sun and Moon		16
Planets		40
Eclipses	1.	64
Occultation of Stars and Planets by the Moon		79
Physical Coordinates of the Sun, Moon, Mars,	and Jupiter	90
Jupiter's Satellites		98
Card 3/10		

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Astronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Part; 1959	sov/1840
Saturn's Satellites	110
Comets	111
Lesser Planets	111
Variable Stars	113
Notes on Observations of the Polar Star	121
Notes on the Computation of Stellar Coordinates	130
PART II. SUPPLEMENTS	
Advances in Astronomy in the Years 1956 and 1957	134
This article discusses the observatory studies made on solar activity, the structure and temperature of the chaphere, the exterior of the solar corona, studies condu at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, large-scale a turbulent motions in the Sun's photosphere, studies of Sun's general and localized magnetic fields, the stars	romo- cted
Card 4/10	

Astronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Part; 1959

SOV/1840

including the variable ones, the spiral structure of the Galaxy, the Sun, the planets, comets, the Moon's atmosphere, the nature of Venus and Mars, and the meteors.

Artificial Satellites of the Earth and the Danger in Astronautics From Meteors (V.V. Fedynskiy)

The author reports mainly on studies of cosmic rays, the Sun's corpuscular radiation, micrometeorites (recorded by means of ammonium-phosphate piezoelectric counters) and the annual distribution of micrometeorites and their tentative quantities. 208

The Mrkos Comet (1957 d) (F.Yu. Zigel')

This article discusses the Mrkos Comet which was discovered on August 3, 1958. The comet's parabolic orbital elements are computed and the comet photographed. Observed by several Soviet astronomers its study provided much new material.

Card 5/10

stronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Part; 1959 SOV/18	840
Voint Visiting Session of the Astronomical Council of the AN SSSR and the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhan SSR	271
This article treats the meeting at which M.M. Aliyev, A.A. Mikhaylov, A.A. Yakovkin, S.K. Vsekhsvyatskiy, V.V. Sharonov, V.P. Shcheglov, Z.I. Khalilov, V.A. Krat, and G.F. Sultanov participated.	
The 350th Anniversary of the Formulation of Keppler's First Two Laws (Yu.A. Ryabov) This article is a historical account and discussion of Keppler's first two Laws.	275
The 85th Anniversary of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory (V.P. Sheglov)  The article provides a detailed historical account and description of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, the oldest scientific research institution in Central Asia. The Observatory	286
Card 7/10	

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Astronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Part; 1959

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maintains its own meteorological station, a Time Station which provides 17 time signals in 24 hours, a Solar Laboratory which conducts systematic studies of the Sun's chromospheric flares on the basis of spectroscopic and photometric observations (Yu.M. Slonim, Chief, and K.F. Kuleshova, Z.B. Korobova, and B.N. Tirnshteyn, staff members), and a network of meteorological and other research stations. Of particular interest is the Kitaba International Latitude Station imeni Ulugbek situated 3 km. from the town of Kitaba in the Kashka-Dar'inskaya oblast! Administered by the Observatory since 1941, the Station has conducted regular observations since 1930. Its staff members include A.M. Kalmykov, Director, D.I. Kravtsev, scientists and P.V. Shcheglov and V.S. Obraztsov, laboratory assistants. zenith-telescope APM-2 was installed there in June 1958. the Observatory came under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, since which time it has engaged in a program of research in exact time determination, solar activity, and meridian and photographic astronomy. It had been conducting regular observations of sun spots and solar protuberances since 1932. The Observatory's staff includes M.F. Bykov, who completed the work begun in 1945 of determining the direct ascension of weak stars by the absolute

Card 8/10

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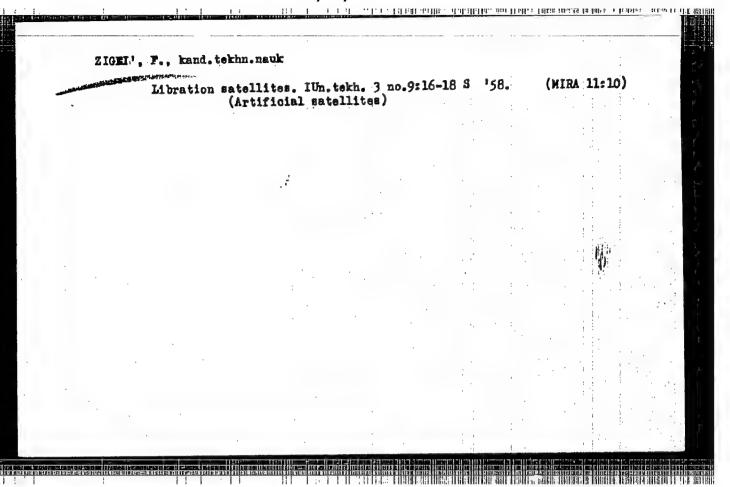
Astronomical Calendar; Yearbook. Variable Part; 1959

SOV/1840

method; Kh.R. Shakirova, B.V. Yasevich, and A. Kadyrov, who made thorough studies with two passage instruments of personal and instrument errors, V.P. Shcheglov, V.T. Beda, B.Zh. Bal'zhinova, B.V. Yasevich, N.A. Omelina, L.N. Koshkina, M.G. L'vova, and G.I. Kazakov, who, in cooperation with IGY program, engaged in daily determinations of time corrections on two passage instruments and in the reception of a large number of rhythmia signals, V.A. Mal'tsev and N.N. Sytinskaya - observation of meteors; A.A. Latypov, I.M. Ishchenko, and G. Kim - regular photographic observations of the Earth's artificial satellites, F.G. Ustimenko, Chief Mechanical Engineer, and Ye.P. Kolesnikova, Head Librarian. Some of the newer equipment possessed by the Observatory include: a passage instrument APM-10, new printing chromographs; radio reception and measurement apparatus, two sets of quartz clocks obtained in 1958, a normal astrograph, a meridian circle, a zenithtelescope APM-2 set up in 1957, a solar protuberance spectroscope (obtained 1932), a standard spectrohelioscope (obtained 1935), a

Card 9/10

Catastronhes in the world of stars. IUn.tekh. 2 no.3:51-54 Hr '58. (Stars, Clusters) (MIRA 11:3)



ZIGEL; F. Yu.

DAGAYEV, M.M.; ZIGEL, F.M., kand. ped. nauk; LARICHOV, A.F.; PORTSEVSKIY, K.A.; SHISHAKOV, V.A., kand. ped. nauk; BRONSHTEN, V.A.; red.; KAVERIN, A.A. (Irkutsk); TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhn. red.

[1958 astronomical calendar for schools] Shkol'nyi astronomicheskii kalendar' na 1958 god. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR. No.8. 1958. 120 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Starshiy prepedavatel! Moskovskogo gorodskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.P. Potemkina (for Dagayev). 2. Lektor Moskovskogo planetariya (for Larienov, Portsevskiy).

(Astronomy--Yearbooks)

and the first of the control of the

SOV/124-58-11-12066

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHOR: , Zige

Zigel', F. Yu.

TITLE:

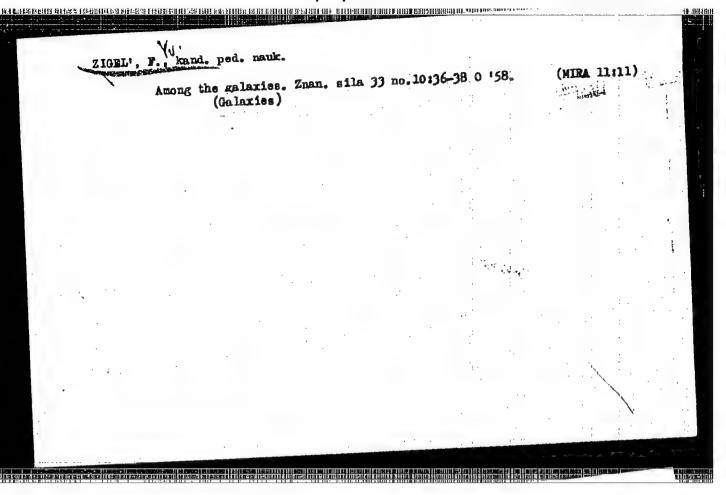
On the Relationship Between the Limited Three-body Problem and the Motion of Artificial Earth Satellites (K voprosu o svyazi ogranichennoy zadachi trekh tel s dvizheniyem iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli)

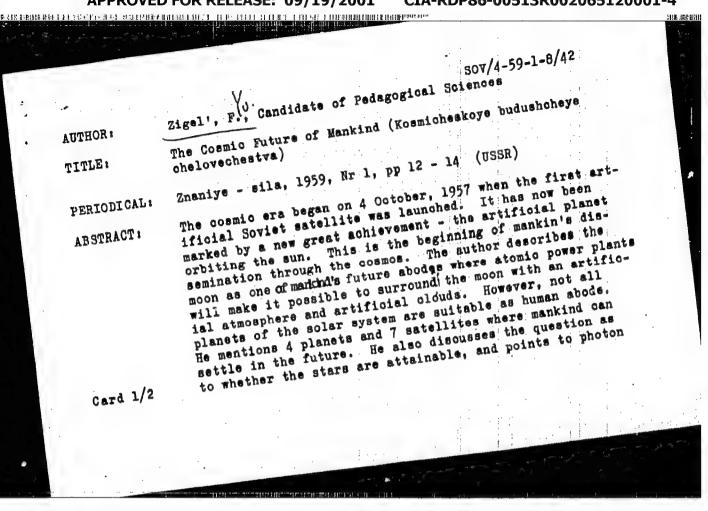
PERIODICAL: Byul. Vses. astron. geod. o-va, 1958, Nr 21, pp 14-16

ABSTRACT:

The author discusses the possibility of employing the collinear and triangular Lagrangian libration points of the earth-moon system as suitable locations for way stations in outer space for use in cosmic flight. Since the collinear libration points are points of unstable equilibrium, the author proposes that reaction propulsors be used to impart to the way stations an "artificial stability". He also proposes that the periodic solutions of the limited three-body problem be used to determine closed (periodic) orbits for satellites, i.e., circular, elliptic, and loop-shaped orbits, suitably placed with respect to the earth and the moon. Included are graphs of the above-indicated orbits for finite bodies of equal mass.

Card 1/1





ZIGEL', F.Yu.

Observations of Arend-Roland's comet (1956 h). Astron.tsir. no.180:5 My '57. (MRA 13:4)

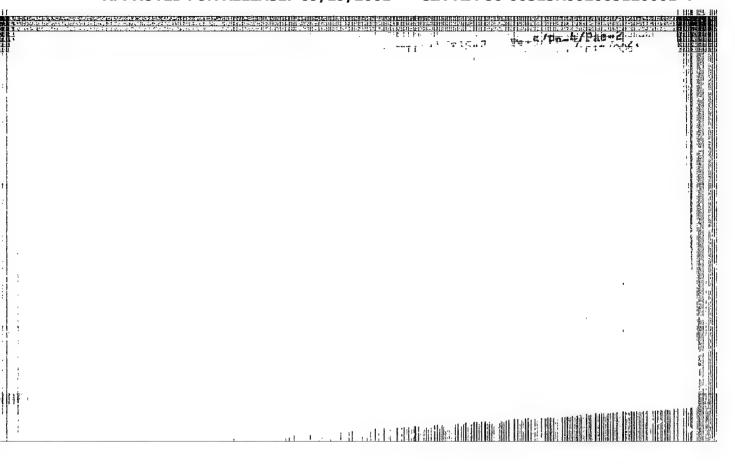
1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.

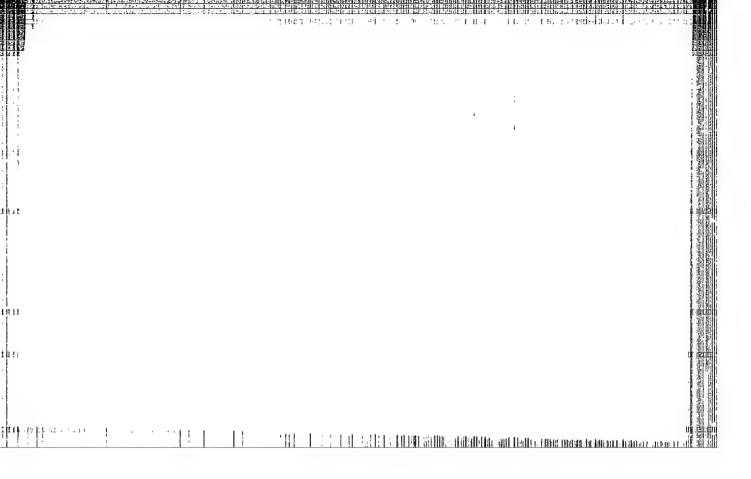
(Comets--1956)

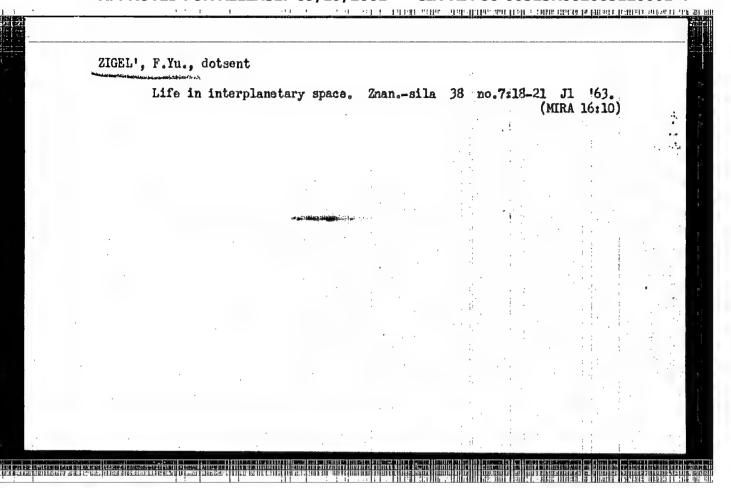
ZIGEL', Feliks Yur'yevich; KULIKOV, G.S., rel.

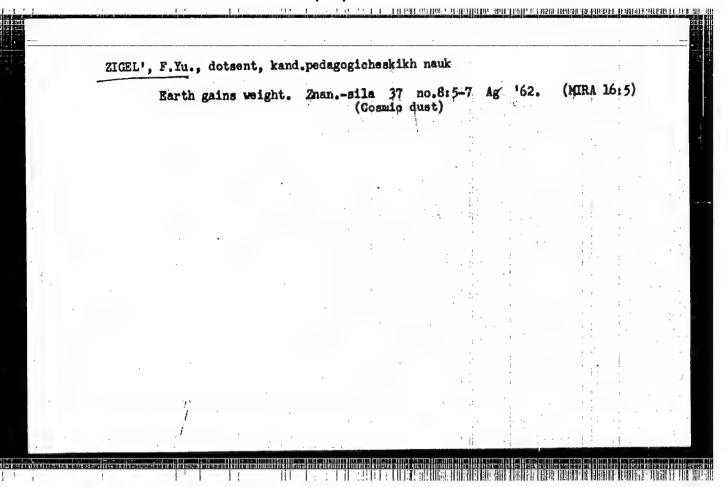
[Treasures of the stellar sky; guide to the constellations] Sokrovishcha zvezdnogo neba; putewoditel' polations Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 221 p. (MIRA 17:9)

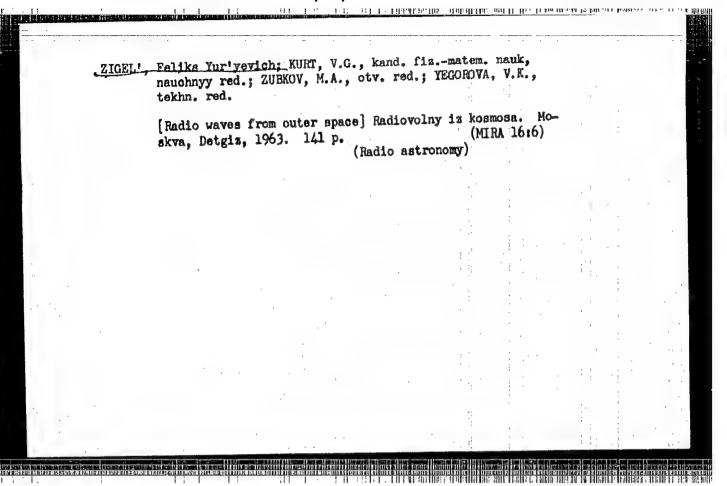
zvezdam. Moskva, Nauka, 1964.

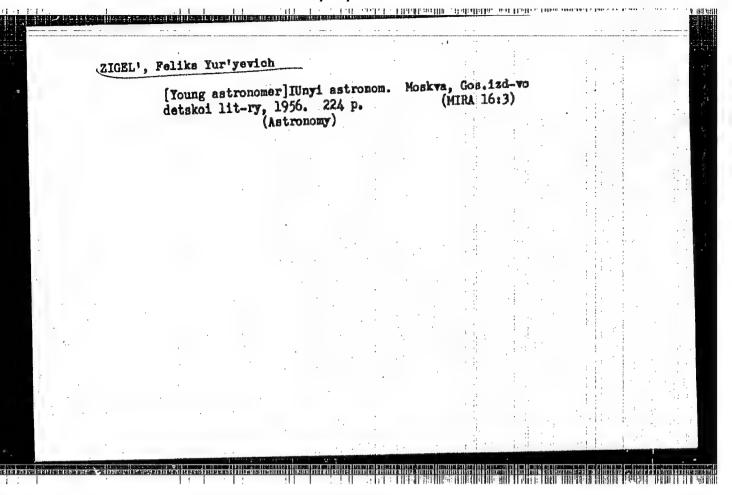


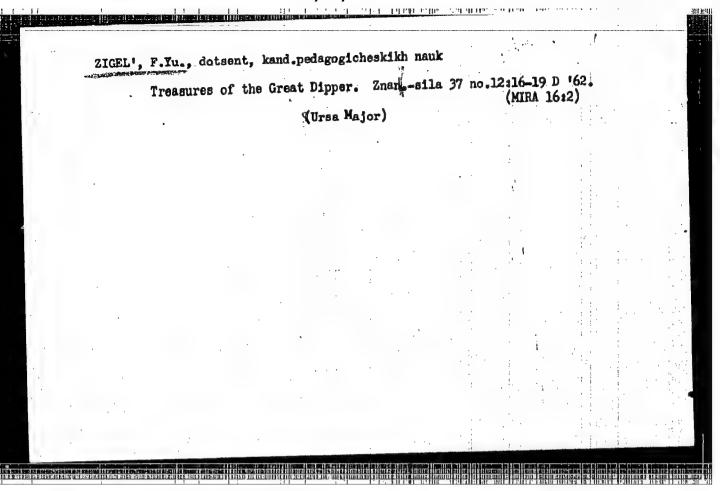


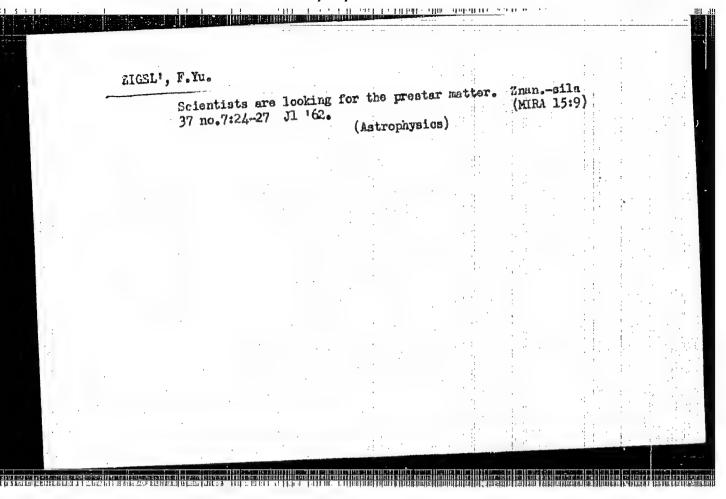


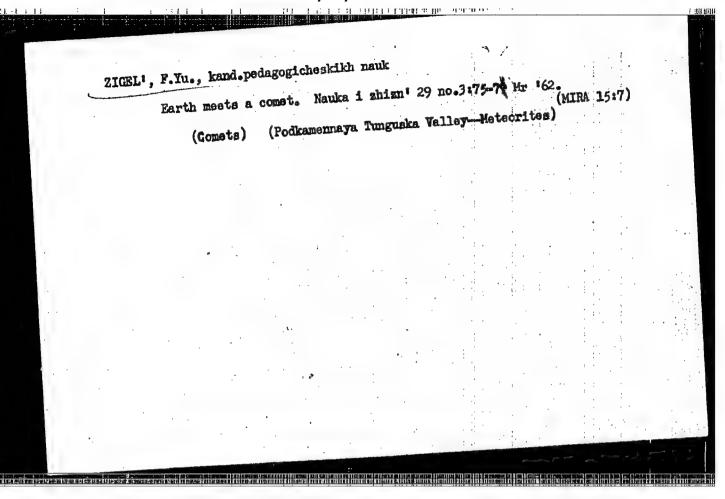


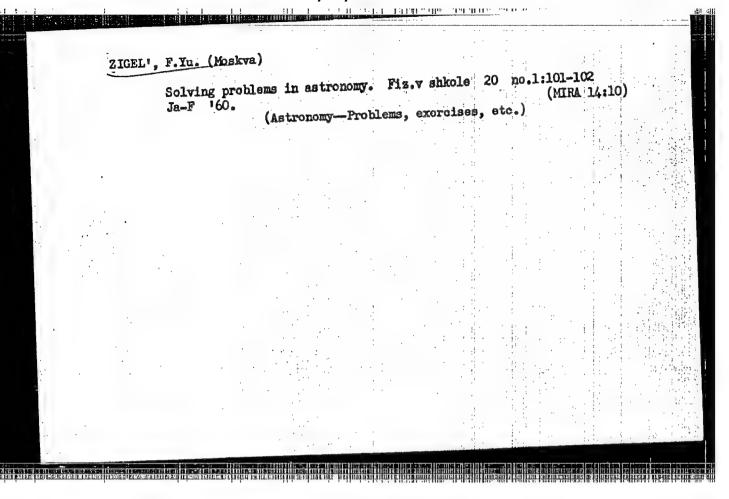


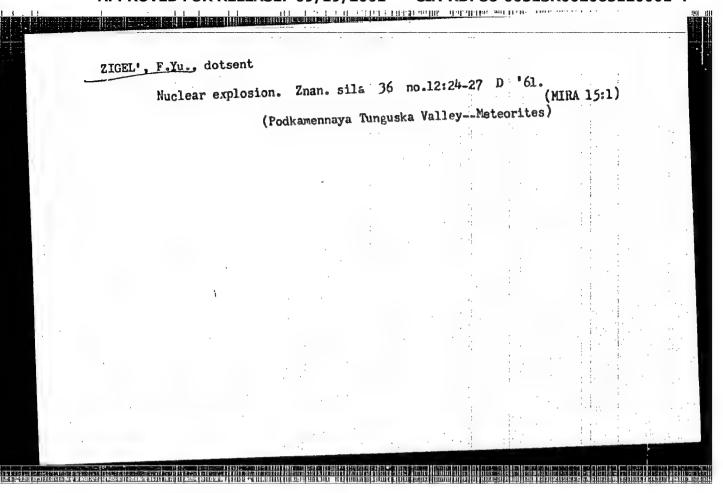


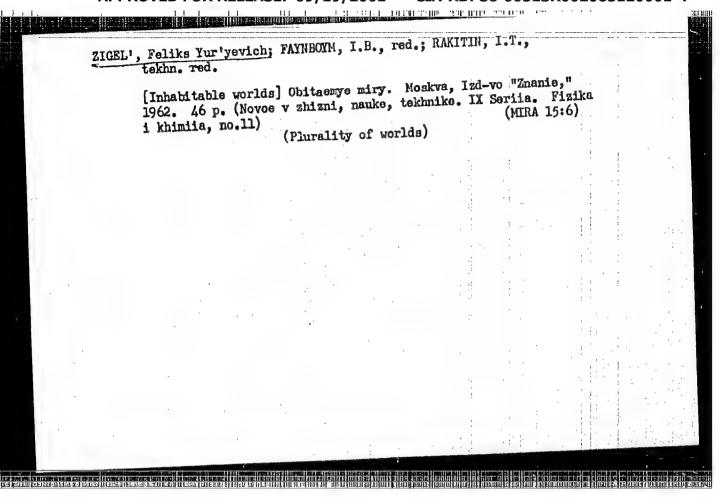












#### CIA-RDP86-00513R002065120001-4 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

s/004/61/000/012/002/002 D254/D304

AUTHOR:

, F. Yu., Docent

TITLE:

Nuclear explosion over the Taiga

Znaniye-sila, no. 12, 1961, 24-27 TEXT: Referring to his 1959 article "Unsolved mystery", the author states that yearly expeditions to the scene of the catastrophe seem to have become a tradition and that the preliminary results of scientific investigations can now be formulated quite definitely. The

1908 explosion in the Tungustaiga was not the result of either a meteorite or comet striking the earth's surface. There are no traces of a crater which, if this should have been the case, would have been several kilometers in diameter and hundreds of meters

deep. The force of the explosion was determined at 1023 erg, occurring at about 5 km above the surface. No comet was seen in the curring at about 7 km above the Bullace. No come was been equal sky prior to the explosion, and its speed should have been equal to several tens of km per second to possess a kinetic energy for

Card 1/3

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Nuclear explosion over the Taiga

an explosion equal to that of several hydrogen bombs, and no meteorite could explode in the air with such a force. On the basis of observable ballistic and explosion amplitudes, A. V. Zolotov estimated the speed of the body at about 0.3 km/s with a final velocity of about 4 - 5 km/s. Light irradiations were traced 17 - 18 km from the epicenter and the radiant energy estimated at 1.5 x 1023

erg. Eye witnesses, S. B. Semenov and P. P. Kosolapov, living in the village Vanovar 60 km from the epicenter sustained burns, and at the village Kezhma, 200 km away from the epicenter, double shadows were observed. Effects of screening were also observed by Zolotov. He deduced that the body arrived from the South West, travelling in a North-Easterly direction, also that it must have consisted of an explosive core in a non-explosive shell. The substance formed as a result of the explosion must have been radioactive which, upon entering the soil acted as a stimulant for an unusually rapid plant growth. In 1960, an expedition headed by G. F. Plekhanov, a physicist from Tomsk, published a work in which they point to an obvious analogy between the manifestations which followed in

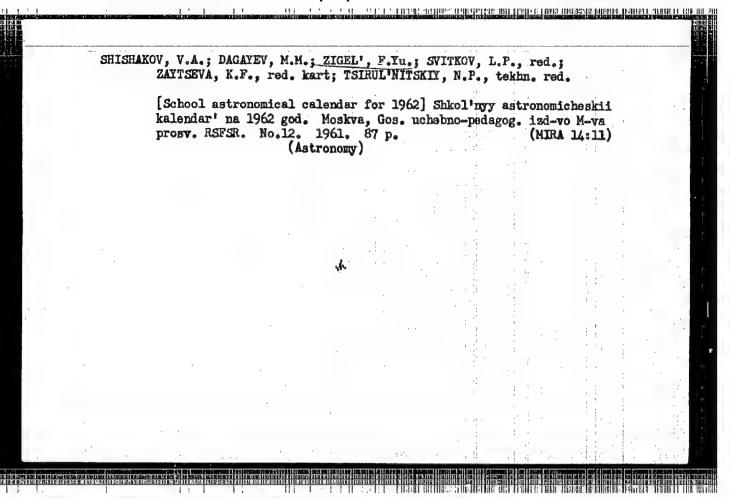
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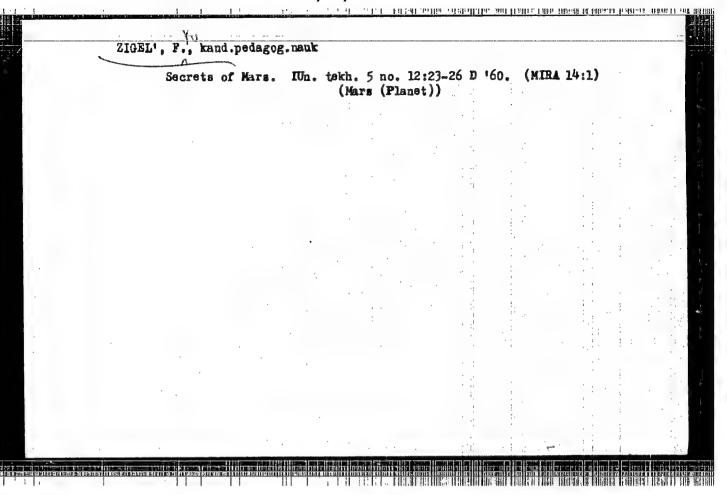
Nuclear explosion over the Taiga

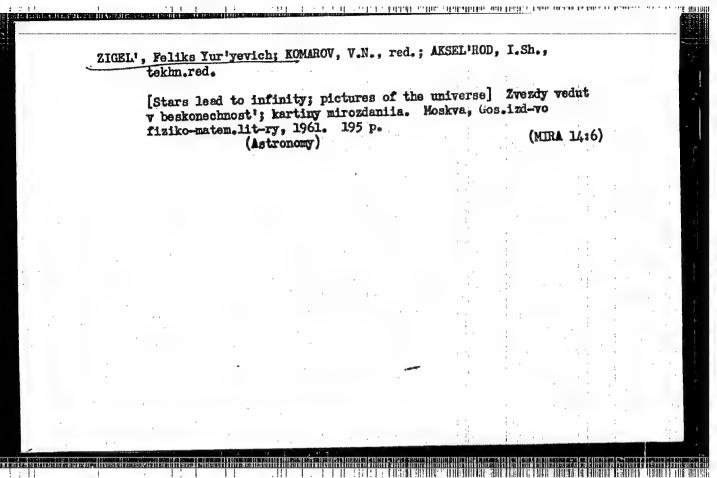
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1958 after nuclear explosions above the atols in the Pacific and those, more than half a century ago, in Siberia. Both produced changes in the earth's magnetic field and increased luminescence of the night sky. The author thinks that all the facts point to a nuclear explosion in the air on June 30, 1908. Only further investigations may finally clear up the problem. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Card 3/3







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3.1550 (1057,1062,1129)

Zigel', F. Yu., Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences

AUTHOR:

Towards the mysterious planet

TITIE:

PERIODICAL:

Nauka i zhizn', no. 3, 1961, 8-11

Data on the physical characteristics of Venus and the structure of its atmosphere have been summarized in this article. The atmosphere of Venus contains almost 5 times more water vapor, and about 100 more times the amount of carbon dioxide than the Earth's atmosphere does. On the other hand, oxygen, if present at all, is present in the upper layers of the Venetian atmosphere in all, is present in the upper layers of the Venetian atmosphere in the layers of quantities only 1,000th that of the Earth's atmosphere. The Soviet quantities only 1,000th that of the Earth's atmosphere. The Soviet astronomer N. A. Kozyrev has detected two nitrogen absorption bands in the spectra of Venus. Recent studies of radio-frequency emission from Yenus indicate that the temperature of the planet varies from 40 to 350 C. Because of the vast amount of carbon dioxide in the Venetian atmosphere, the author concludes at that dioxide in the Venetian atmosphere, the author concludes: a) that

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Towards the mysterious planet

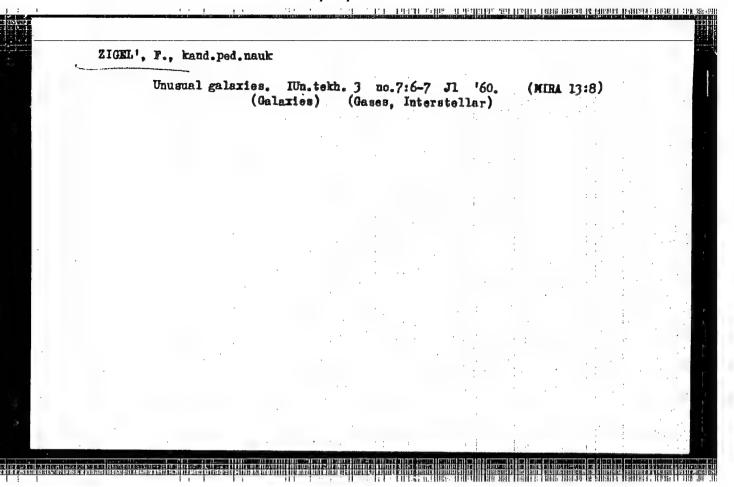
there are no plants which could feed on it, and b) that there are no bared rocks with which carbon dioxide could enter into chemical combination. The Soviet scientist N. P. Barashov and V. I. Yezerskiy, studying the distribution of brilliance over the disc of Venus, have found that maximum brilliance corresponds to a sector where the angle of incidence of the Sun's rayscorresponds to the angle of refraction. In other words, the surface of Venus has mirror-reflecting properties characteristic of water. There is almirror-reflecting properties characteristic of water. There is also a possibility, however, that the mirror reflection is caused by a layer of water crystals in the Venetian atmosphere and not by the surface of Venus. If the surface does consist of a continuous ocean of water, the atmospheric surface pressure, equaling dozens of bars, would prevent it from boiling off at temperatures of 200 - 300 C. The author believes that the moist atmosphere of Venus would have an intense "glasshouse effect" and would thus

card. 2/3

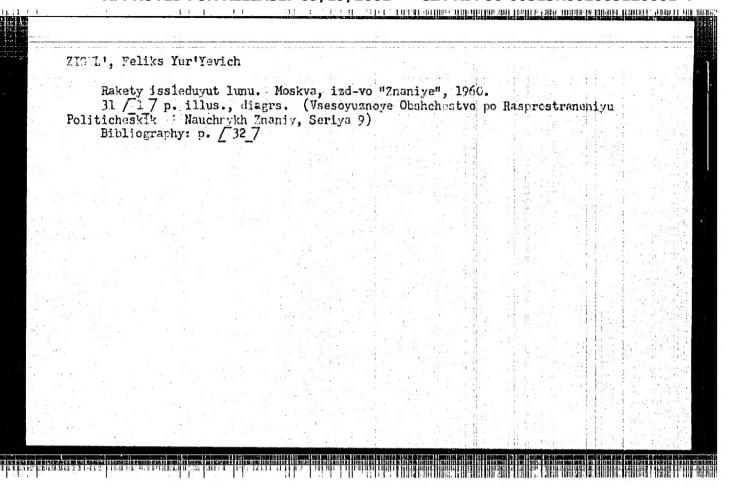
20494 \$/025/61/000/003/002/012 Towards the mysterious planet A166/A127

account for the high ground temperatures. Under such conditions, life is scarcely possible, since protein e.g. coagulates at 100° C. In contrast to these opinions, A. D. Kuz'min and Ye. A. Salomonovich, working with the radio telescope at the Fizicheskiy institut imeni Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute im. Lebedev, AS USSR), have noted great temperature differences between the dark and light sides of the planet. From this they deduce that Venus is not covered with a continuous hydrosphere. There are 6 figures; (quality not suitable for reproduction).

Card 3/3



	ZIGEL!	Feliks Yur'yev tekhn.red.	rich; ZUBKOV, M.A.,	otv.red.; PE	RTSEVA, T.	Y.,	
		[The Universe Moskva, Gos.is	is full of riddles d-vo detskoi lit-r	] Vselennaia y M-va prosv.	TOP OF LAY	adok. 0. 14:1)	
		243 p.	(Astronomy)		(MIX	r rair)	
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# PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3786

Zigel', Feliks Yur'yevich

Rakety isslednyut Lumu (Rockets Study the Moon) Moscov, Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1960. 31 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy, 1960, Ser. 9, Fizika ikhimiya, 4) h4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I.B. Faynboym; Tech. Ed.: Ye.V. Savchenko.

PURPOSE: This booklet is a manual for the preparation of popular lectures on the latest lunar studies by cosmic rockets, and may also be of interest to the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet discusses, in an elementary manner, various aspects of the moon and recounts the results of Soviet lunar probes by means of cosmic rockets. No personalities are mentioned. There are 6 Soviet monographs mentioned as additional reading material and some Soviet references in footnotes.

Card 1/2

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Rockets Study the Moon			sov/3786		
A New Era in the Study of the Moon				,	
The Moon as a Cosmic Target					
A Journey Along the Ismar Map				10	
The Nature of the Moon				16	
Enigmas of the Lunar World				- 19	
Rockets Discover the Moon's Secrets				24	
On the Way to Mastering the Moon				30	
Brief Methodological Advice to the Lectu	rer			32	
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